

ACRONYMS

ADA .Americans with Disabilities Act

ADT .Average Daily Traffic

AQAP .Air Quality Action Plan

AVL .Automatic Vehicle Location

BURA .Boulder Urban Renewal Authority

BVCP .Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan

BVRC .Boulder Valley Regional Center

BVSD .Boulder Valley School District

CAGID .Central Area General Improvement District

CIP .Capital Improvements Program

CNG .Compressed Natural Gas

CO .Carbon Monoxide

DMC .Downtown Management Commission

DRCOG .Denver Regional Council of Governments

ETC .Employee Transportation Coordinator

FHWA .Federal Highway Administration

HC .Hydrocarbons

HOV .High Occupancy Vehicle

ITS .Intelligent Transportation Systems

IVHS .Intelligent Vehicle Highway Systems

LOS .Level of Service

LPG .Liquid Petroleum Gas (Propane)

MOA .Multi-Occupant Auto

MPO - Metropolitan Planning Organization

NCAR – National Center for Atmospheric Research

NIST – National Institute of Science and Technology

NOAA – National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration

NTMP – Neighborhood Traffic Mitigation Program

NO_x – Nitrogen Oxides

PM₁₀ – Particulate Matter of less than 10 microns in diameter

PUD – Planned Unit Development

RPP – Residential Parking Permit

RTD – Regional Transportation District

SOV – Single Occupancy Vehicle

TAB – Transportation Advisory Board

TDM – Transportation Demand Management

TET – Transportation Excise Tax

UHGD – University Hill General Improvement District

VMT – Vehicle Miles of Travel

Glossary

Accessibility – A description of how easily approached or entered a site or building is for people, including but not limited to those with disabilities. Also, a measure of the ability or ease of all people to travel among various origins and destinations.

Activity Center – An identifiable area of the city where a concentration of mixed uses occurs in relatively high-density form; Downtown Boulder and Crossroads are activity centers.

Ambient Air Quality – A physical and chemical measure of the concentration of various chemicals in the outside air, usually determined over a specific time period, for example 5 minutes, 1 hour, 1 day.

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) – A sweeping piece of legislation passed by Congress in 1991 requiring accessibility to buildings, vehicles and other facilities for persons with disabilities. ADA sets standards and guidelines for design of public and private vehicles and facilities, and mandates compliance by specific dates.

Air Quality Action Plan (AQAP) – The Boulder Air Quality Action Plan sets air quality goals and objectives for the city of Boulder, and prioritizes actions to improve air quality.

Area 1, 2, and 3 – Geographical planning areas in the Boulder Valley around the city of Boulder.

Arterial Streets – Category of streets which are normally used for the conveyance of high volumes of vehicular traffic. The roadway generally has some degree of control or access and is restricted from on-street parking.

Assessment District – Area within a defined boundary that has been designated in order to assess a service tax or fee for specific municipal service(s) within the district.

Attached/Detached – Used in reference to sidewalks as physically connected or not physically connected to a street.

Auto Dependency – The condition of needing or requiring an automobile for mobility and access due to characteristics of the physical environment; used in contrast to having convenient and safe access to other modes of travel.

Boardings – A count of the number of persons getting onto transit vehicles. A person trip by transit may include more than one boarding if the passenger transfers between routes.

Boulder Urban Renewal Authority (BURA) – An advisory and decision-making board comprised of business owners within the BVRC, members of the community and city staff.

Boulder Valley Comprehensive Plan (BVCP) – Provides overall direction and establishes community goals and policies for Boulder Valley including the city and its planning areas.

Boulder Valley Regional Center (BVRC) – Area within the city of Boulder which includes Crossroads Mall as well as the surrounding commercial areas.

Build-Out – Total anticipated or planned development of Areas 1 and 2 of the Boulder Valley.

Bus – A self-propelled, rubber-tired road vehicle designed to carry a substantial number of passengers (i.e., 10 or more), commonly operated on streets and highways and with enough headroom to allow most passengers to stand upright on board.

Capital Costs – Nonrecurring or infrequently recurring costs of long-term assets, such as land, buildings, street facilities, grade separations and vehicles.

Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) – a three to five year infrastructure project list balanced to forecast funds. This forms one basis for annual budgeting by the city.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) – A colorless, odorless and tasteless gas resulting from incomplete combustion. CO affects individuals by inhibiting the body's ability to transport oxygen.

Carpool – An arrangement in which two or more people share the use, costs, or both of traveling in privately-owned automobiles between fixed points on a regular basis.

Collector Streets – Category of street defined in Chapter 7 and including streets which collect traffic from local streets and provide corridors for traffic circulation through and between commercial areas and residential neighborhoods.

Contraflow – Movement in a direction opposite to the normal or predominant flow of traffic. The term usually refers to flow opposite to the heavier flow of traffic.

Corridor – A geographic band that follows a general directional flow or connects major sources of trips. It may contain more than one transportation facility.

Cross Section – A diagram indicating street/sidewalk/bicycle land widths and configurations.

Cut-Through Traffic – Non-local through traffic traveling on local residential streets.

Demand Management – A coordinated strategy of policies and programs intended to reduce auto dependence in general and single-occupant driving in particular.

Demand Responsive System – The ability of transportation modes to become available to specific users upon need or request. In its most common usage, a transit system that would pick up passengers at the time and place requested by the passenger.

Downtown Management Commission (DMC) – This is a city of Boulder department and a citizen advisory board comprised of downtown property owners and Boulder citizens. The commissioners of the advisory board act as advisors to the City Council which is the Board of Directors for the Central Area General Improvement District (CACID).

Denver Regional Council of Governments (DRCOG) – The Metropolitan Planning Organization for

the Denver region, responsible for transportation planning at the regional scale and for allocating federal surface transportation funds among programs and projects.

Employee Transportation Coordinator (ETC) – a person designated by an employer to serve as the company's representative to the local ETC network, and responsible for helping employees reduce vehicle tripmaking.

Equity – A normative measure of fairness among transportation users.

Fixed Route Service – A transit system operating on established routes and schedules.

Functional Classification – Grouping of roadway facilities by the character of service they provide, i.e., through traffic or local traffic. Categorization by use, such as arterial, collector or local street.

Grade separation – A vertical separation of intersecting facilities (road, rail, etc.) by the provision of crossing structures such as bridges.

Greenways – A system of paved or unpaved trails designated for use by non-motorized vehicles.

Growth Management – Directing and accommodating population and employment increased in a way that does not adversely affect community character, natural resources, or the ability to deliver infrastructure and services in a cost efficient manner.

Gutter Pan – The curb and gutter on the side of the road utilized for drainage.

Headway – The time interval between the passing of the front ends of successive transit units (buses or trains) moving along the same lane or track in the same direction, usually expressed in minutes.

Infrastructure – All the relevant elements of the physical environment in which a transportation system or mode operates.

Interchange – The system of interconnecting ramps between two or more intersecting highways that are grade separated.

Intermodal – Between or including more than one means or mode of transportation.

Intermodal Connections – Connections between modes, including facilities required to facilitate transfers and facilities to accommodate parking.

Intermodal Integration – Service coordination between two or more different transportation modes. This may include joint transfer stations, coordinated scheduling, joint fares, and combined information activities.

Intersection – The point at which two or more transportation facilities meet or cross.

Jitney – A privately-owned vehicle (typically a relatively small vehicle, such as a small van) operated on a fixed route but not on a fixed schedule.

Land Use – The type of building and/or activities that occupy a given piece of land. Usually classified as residential, commercial, industrial, public or open space.

Lane – A portion of a street or other facility, usually indicated by pavement markings, that is intended for one line of vehicles.

Laneage – The number and configuration of lanes on a roadway.

Latte – An expensive, high-octane, alternative fuel. Consumption is rapidly increasing.

Level of Service (LOS) – A measure of the mobility characteristics of a roadway or intersection. Letter designations from A through F describe the range of traffic conditions, with LOS A on one end of the spectrum representing free flow conditions with minimal delay and no congestion, to LOS F on the other end, representing long delays and congested conditions, i.e., traffic jams.

Local Streets – Category of street defined in Chapter 7 and including those streets which provide direct access to residential and commercial property.

Missing links – Sections of a corridor system (bicycle corridor, sidewalk, etc.) which are discontinuous or do not connect with other corridors, or do not have adequate facilities to provide for continuous travel along that corridor.

Mixed Use Development – Complementary land uses within walking distance of one another and connected by safe, direct walkways.

Mobility – The characteristic of being able to move or flow freely or at a relatively rapid rate.

Mobility Impaired – Persons with physical challenges or other disabilities that make it difficult for them to get around.

Mode Share – The percentage of all forms of transportation in use, defined either as the percentage of daily person trips or the percentage of daily person miles of travel.

Mode – A particular form of travel, such as walking, bicycling, traveling by single occupant vehicle, traveling by multi-occupant auto, and traveling by public transit.

Mode Shift – A change in mode share resulting from changes in personal travel behavior.

Multimodal Corridor – A corridor able to support and safely accommodate several different modes.

Multi-Occupant Auto (MOA) – The mode of travel by which more than one person travels in an automobile.

Neck-Downs – The narrowing of a city street, usually at an intersection, intended to create a pedestrian-friendly environment and to reduce the speed of motorized traffic through the intersection.

Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x) – Gases contributing to photochemical smog production. It is emitted primarily from combustion sources and motor vehicles.

Neighborhood Traffic Mitigation Program (NTMP) – A city of Boulder program guiding and governing the development of traffic calming devices on local streets.

Peak Hour – Concept referring to the hour of a day when the highest volume of traffic occurs on a transportation facility.

Pedestrian – The term pedestrian includes people walking as well as “pedestrian vehicles” intended for use by the disabled; such as wheelchairs and electric carts.

Pedestrian Scale – Land uses characterized by narrow streets, small block, and an absence of large parking lots; arranged so that walking distances are short.

Particulate Matter (PM₁₀) – Tiny particles of solid or semi-solid material found in the air. PM₁₀ can impair lung function, aggravate respiratory conditions and may increase the long-term risk of cancer of development of respiratory problems.

Right-of-Way – Land used (or reserved for future use) for a road, rail line, utility service, buffer, or similar corridor use.

Riparian Corridor – Relating to natural waterways such as streams, rivers or lakes.

Residential Parking Permit (RPP) Zones – Zones established according to city ordinance in which parking by non-residents is limited to two hours or less.

Shuttle – Service provided by vehicles that travel back and forth over a particular route, especially a short one, or one that connects two transportation systems or centers, or one that acts as a feeder to a longer route. Shuttles often offer frequent service without published schedules.

Signage – A coordinated system of public information (i.e., signs) that includes words or pictures describing location, directions, business names or products, services, or other information of public interest.

Single Occupant Vehicle (SOV) – A car, van or motorcycle carrying only one person (hopefully a driver).

Taxicab – A passenger automobile or specially-designed vehicle driven by a professional driver in a for-hire taxi service.

Timed Transfer System – A transit network consisting of one or more nodes (transit centers) and the routes or lines connecting to them. The system is designed so that transit vehicles on all or most of the routes or lines are scheduled to arrive at the transit center simultaneously; thus transfers among all the routes and lines involve virtually no waiting.

Transfer – A passenger's change from one transit unit (vehicle or train) or mode to another transit unit of mode.

Transit – Public transportation such as bus or light rail.

Transit Tripshed – The area within a reasonable walking or bicycling distance from a transit facility. This may extend as far as half a mile (for walking) to two and one-half miles (for bicycling) from the transit facility or route, depending on the nature of the surrounding land uses, the sense of safety and security, topography, the quality and connectivity of the pedestrian paths, and the local climate.

Transportation Advisory Board (TAB) – Functions as the citizen sounding board and public forum for transportation issues that meets twice a month; advisory to City Council on transportation issues.

Transportation Excise Tax (TET) – A tax levied on new construction to pay for transportation infrastructure and capitalized services.

Transportation Modeling – A computerized procedure to predict future trip making.

Transportation System Management – Relatively small projects (such as signalization, adding turn lanes, signage) that increase level of service without adding new through lanes.

Trip – A one-way movement of a person or vehicle between two points for a specific purpose; sometimes called a one-way trip to distinguish it from a round trip. A specific trip may represent one segment or link in a longer journey or linked trip.

Vehicle Miles of Travel (VMT) – The average daily number of miles traveled in motor vehicles within a defined geographic area. One vehicle driven one mile is one vehicle mile of travel. An increase in VMT within urbanized areas generally indicates more traffic and a worsening of air quality.

Woonerf – A design utilized for certain low-volume local streets employing curvilinear alignments, plantings and other physical features to slow vehicle traffic so that the public space of the street may be safely shared by motor vehicles, pedestrians and bicyclists.